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CONSTITUTION

AND

BY-LAWS

OF THE

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Medical Society of Minnesota.

ORGANIZED

DECEMBER, 1855.



SAINT PAUL:
GOODRICH & SOMERS, PRINTERS,
PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

1856.

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BY LAW.

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JOHN A. SOUTHERN, PRINTER

ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Societies, Museums •

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OFFICERS FOR 1886-7

WYOMING

DR. THOMAS R. FOTTS, President

DR. JOHN H. MURPHY, Vice President

DR. V. V. WREN, Recording Secretary

DR. JAMES D. GOODRICH, Recor. Sec.

DR. DAVID DAY, Treasurer

CHAPLAIN

DR. W. H. MORTON

DR. W. R. SMITH

DR. A. W. STEWART

DR. A. E. JOHNSTON

DR. A. E. JAMES

STANDING COMMITTEE

DR. R. W. WING

DR. O. P. MARRIS

DR. C. L. ANDERSON

OFFICERS FOR 1856-7.

DR. THOMAS R. POTTS, PRESIDENT.

DR. JOHN H. MURPHY, VICE PRESIDENT.

DR. J. V. WREN, RECORDING SECRETARY.

DR. JAMES D. GOODRICH, RECOR. SEC.

DR. DAVID DAY, TREASURER.

CENSORS.

DR. W. H. MORTON.

DR. F. R. SMITH.

DR. J. W. STEWART.

DR. A. E. JOHNSTON.

DR. A. E. AMES.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. R. W. WING.

DR. O. P. MARSH.

DR. C. L. ANDERSON.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MINNESOTA.

CHAPTER I.

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this Society shall be the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MINNESOTA, and shall be known and distinguished as such, and shall be composed of all such persons as are now, or may hereafter become Fellows, together with such delegates as may be elected by District Societies as their representatives. The officers, for the time being, shall be *ex-officio* members, independently of the authority of delegation.

ARTICLE II.

The Medical Society of Minnesota shall hold its annual meetings in the city of St. Paul, on the third Tuesday in April, at such hour and place as shall have been designated at the previous annual meeting, and five members shall be requisite to form a quorum for business. If the President and Vice-President be absent, the Society may choose a President, *pro tem*.

ARTICLE III.

The Delegates composing this Society shall, at every annual meeting, produce a Certificate of Delegation, signed by the President of the District Society of which they are respectively members; and no Delegate can be considered a member without such certificate.

All qualified Delegates from District Societies shall be considered members of this Society for one year from the day of their election, and until others are selected.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. At the opening of each annual meeting, the Recording Secretary shall proceed to organize the same by calling upon the Delegates of the respective District Societies for their Certificates of Delegation, which, when received, he shall read, and if approved, he shall record the names of the Delegates therein certified in the Book of Minutes designating the particular District they represent.

SEC. 2. The names of the Fellows present, or that may appear during the course of the meeting, shall be pronounced and entered, by the Secretary, in the book of minutes, under their appropriate titles.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall next report the names of all Delegates and Fellows, together with the officers who are entitled to membership, *ex-officio*.

SEC. 4. The proceedings of last regular and special meetings, shall be read, corrected, and approved.

SEC. 5. The President shall address the Society in such manner as he shall think expedient.

SEC. 6. Committees for examining the Treasurer's accounts, reporting unfinished business of the preceeding year, and for nominating officers for the ensuing year, shall be appointed.

SEC. 7. Reports of Standing Committees, and others, shall be received, and a list of Licentiates of the past year shall be read.

SEC. 8. Reports of Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer shall be read.

SEC. 9. Reading of an Essay by the person appointed at the previous regular meeting.

SEC. 10. Inquiry and investigation of the By-laws and proceedings had at the first meeting of newly formed District Societies, and make such alterations therein as may be judged expedient.

SEC. 11. Attention shall be given to such communications as the members may think proper to make, and to any propositions which may be thought conducive to the welfare of the Society, or to the interests of Medical Science.

SEC. 12. Appointment of Essayist for next annual meeting.

SEC. 13. Appointment of Censors.

SEC. 14. Election of Officers.

SEC. 15. Adjournment.

ARTICLE V.

The President is required to call a special meeting upon the written request of five Fellows, and it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of this Society to notify the Secretary of each District Society, twenty days previous to the time of said meeting.

ARTICLE VI.

A vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel any member from the privileges of the Society; and the accused member shall first have notice and time given for defense.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER II.

ARTICLE I.

The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, a Standing Committee of three, and five Censors, who shall be elected annually at a regular meeting of the Society, to serve for one year, and until other officers are elected to fill their places.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Society, preserve order, state and put questions, call for reports of committees, enforce the observance of the by-laws, regulate the business of the Society, and perform such other duties appropriate to his office as the Society shall assign him. At the annual meetings, he shall deliver an address on some suitable subject. He shall have the custody of, and, on proper occasions, use the seal of the Society. He shall grant a license with his signature and the seal of the Society to all persons named in the certificates presented from the Board of Censors for the Medical Society of Minnesota. He shall also, on sufficient evidence of good moral character, and on the payment of the sum of five dollars, grant a license, signed and sealed as aforesaid, to the person who he shall be satisfied is named and intended in any Diploma of Doctor of Medicine and

Surgery, presented to him from all or any Schools of Medicine recognized by the *National Medical Association*. He shall pay over to the Treasurer all sums of money received for licenses, keep a register of the names of those whom he shall admit to practice physic and surgery in Minnesota, and of the date when the license was granted, distinguishing between those licensed on diploma and those licensed on certificate of Censors, and report the same to the Society at the next regular meeting.

ARTICLE III.

In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice President shall preside at the meetings of the Society, and in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the President, the Vice President shall assume his duties, as President, until an election shall be held.

ARTICLE IV.

The Corresponding Secretary shall have the charge and custody of all letters and communications transmitted to the Society, and shall read and transcribe in a book such of them as may be considered worthy of preservation; it shall be his duty, agreeably to the directions of the Society, to write and answer letters, and, in general, to manage all matters of correspondence. He shall keep regular and fair copies of all the answers returned, and shall lay them, together with all communications, before the Society at every succeeding meeting. He shall transmit to the Secretaries of the several District Societies, information of such subjects as may have been acted upon in this Society relative to their interests or well being. He shall, as soon as convenient, notify all persons that may be elected honorary members of this Society, and, at the same time, transmit them a copy of the By-laws; and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

ARTICLE V.

The recording Secretary shall have charge of the laws and records of the Society; attend all meetings, and record the

proceedings in a suitable book, after they shall have been approved by the Society ; give timely notice, in such manner as shall be directed, of all the regular as well as special meetings, which the President may deem expedient to call ; he shall receive and lay before the Society all nominations and applications not connected with the duties of the Corresponding Secretary ; and shall transcribe in the Book of Minutes, the names of all licentiates admitted to practice physic and surgery in Minnesota. He shall notify the chairman of every committee of his appointment, with the names of his associates and the subject referred to them, and furnish necessary papers ; demand and receive from the District Medical Societies a copy of all the proceedings had at their first meetings, and file the same among the archives of the Society, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him ; and as a compensation for his services, shall be permitted to draw from the unappropriated funds fifteen dollars per annum. If he shall omit or neglect to attend the regular and special meetings of the Society, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every neglect or omission, unless a satisfactory excuse be offered, of which the Society shall determine.

ARTICLE VI.

The Treasurer shall take charge of and keep a correct account of all monies belonging to the Society, together with the receipts and disbursements, and exhibit a statement of funds, once in every year, and deliver to his successor all books and papers, with the balance of cash or other property of the Society in his hands. He shall demand and receive all money due to the Society ; shall preserve for the benefit of the Society, all donations and other moveable property committed to his charge, and keep an exact list of the same, together with the names of the respective donors. He shall not pay any money out of the treasury, but by an order from the President or presiding officer, and shall

submit his accounts for examination, and report to a committee whenever the Society shall direct. And for the trust reposed in him, he shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, give to the Society a bond, with two responsible persons as sureties, for the sum of one thousand dollars.

ARTICLE VII.

The standing committee shall consist of three, whose duty it shall be, at every anniversary meeting, to report the general state of health of the citizens of Minnesota during the preceding year, the causes, nature and cure of epidemics (if any have prevailed) in any part of Minnesota—curious medical facts, discoveries, and remarkable cases that may have come to their knowledge. Also to report all irregularities, neglect and contempt of the laws, rules and regulations of the Medical Society. It shall be their duty to prepare for publication, in such manner as shall be directed, all cases, facts, circumstances and observations on medical and philosophical subjects, either of a general or local nature, as may be considered by the Society worthy, either to promote its own respectability or the well-being of their fellow citizens. And that these several objects may be promoted, it shall be the duty of each of the several District Medical Societies, at its annual meeting, to appoint one of its members as a reporter, who shall be required to furnish the standing committee, on or before the first day of April of every year, with all the information which may present relative to these subjects within the bounds of the District Society to which he belongs.

ARTICLE VIII.

Every officer of this Society may, for sufficient reasons, resign his office, or may be removed by order of the Society for neglect of duty, or malconduct; in either of which cases, or on the death of any officer, the President shall be empowered to appoint his successor for the unexpired term (of his election).

DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

CHAPTER III.

ARTICLE I.

The Medical Society of Minnesota, whenever applied to for that purpose, may establish District Medical Societies, if expedient, in any District in Minnesota ; five licensed physicians or surgeons, practitioners and residents of the District, are necessary to organize any District Society ; who shall meet at such time as shall be appointed within their District, of which due notice shall be given by this Society.

Whenever three-fourths of the members present concur in an application, they shall forthwith cause a commission to be issued in the following form :

By the Medical Society of Minnesota,

To A. B., C. D., E. F., G. H., and M. D., Physicians and Surgeons greeting :

Your application requesting that a District Medical Society might be instituted, consisting of A. B., C. D., E. F., G. H. and M. D. in _____ was duly considered at a meeting of the Minnesota Medical Society held at _____ the _____ day of _____ A.D., 18— and it was thereupon voted that your request be granted.

Be it, therefore, known, that pursuant to the Constitution of the Medical Society of Minnesota we do appoint A. B., C. D., E. F., G. H., and M. D., physicians and surgeons, practitioners and residents of _____ District to meet at _____ on the _____

day of _____ at ten o'clock in the forenoon ; then and there to form themselves into a society, to be called the DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY, for the _____ in the _____ for the purpose of electing officers, making by-laws, rules and regulations, having and using a common seal, and transacting such other business as they shall deem expedient.

In testimony whereof, the President, pursuant to the aforesaid vote of the Society, has hereunto subscribed his name, and affixed the seal of the corporation at _____ this _____ day of _____ Anno Domini 18—



Attested,

PRESIDENT.

_____, RECORDING SECRETARY.

ARTICLE II.

The By-laws, Rules and Regulations of each District Society, can not in any instance be contrary to any law of Minnesota, or of the United States, or of the Medical Society of Minnesota, or to the Constitution of either of them ; and it is the duty of the District Medical Societies, at the annual meeting immediately succeeding their first meeting, to present to the Medical Society of Minnesota, a copy of all the proceedings had at their first meeting.

ARTICLE III.

Each District Society shall select and appoint its members of delegation, on or before the third Tuesday of January, yearly and every year, and they shall be considered members of this Society for one year, and until others shall be appointed.

ARTICLE IV.

Each District Society shall, when required, give evidence that it is regularly organized, holds meetings at stated periods, has at least five attending members, and has complied with the By-laws, Rules and Regulations of this Society.

ARTICLE V.

Each District Society shall compel the attendance of its delegation at every stated and special meeting of this Society; and if any District shall fail to be represented, without due reason assigned, an investigation and report of the causes of such failure shall be required from the District Medical Society thus unrepresented.

ARTICLE VI.

All the officers of this Society may be elected from among the members, in good standing, of the District Medical Societies, except the President, who must be chosen from the members of the Medical Society of Minnesota.

ARTICLE VII.

The Fellows and honorary members of this Society may attend the meetings of any District Society, although not members thereof; but shall not have the privilege of voting.

CHAPTER IV.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE I.

The following rules and regulations relative to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, have been approved by a majority of the whole number of Fellows, acting separately, as well as by the Medical Society of Minnesota:—

1st. An applicant for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, shall be a member of the medical society in the district in which he

resides, and that he shall be a man of good moral standing and a reputable practitioner of medicine of three years standing.

2nd. He shall read before the Society a dissertation on some medical or philosophical subject, and if, after a competent examination before the Society, by a committee appointed for that purpose, he shall be approved, they shall recommend him to the Society for a degree.

3d. The candidate shall then be ballotted for by the Society and admitted to a degree, provided he shall receive the approving votes of three-fourths of all the members present.

4th. After complying with the above rules, the applicant shall be entitled to receive a Diploma, signed by the President and all the Fellows present; for which he shall pay the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the Society.

5th. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred without the above mentioned formalities, when recommended by a majority of the whole number of Fellows, each Fellow present concurring in the nomination, and three-fourths of the members present approving the same.

6th. The degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be conferred at no other time than the annual meetings of the Society, nor shall it be conferred at the same meeting at which the nomination or recommendation is made.

7th. The Fellows may, whenever they think it expedient, or conducive to the reputation or interest of the Society, nominate individuals as honorary members.

FORM OF DIPLOMA FOR THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, ADOPTED MAY 6TH, 1856.

SOCIETAS MEDICA REIPUBLICÆ MINNESOTA.

Legibus constituta, omnibus et singulis ad quos hæ Literæ pervenirint,

SALUTEM:

Quoniam vir probus et ornatissimus quem fama promit, scientiarum Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ cultorem, liberalium honoribus artium prorectumque, secundum leges Reipublicæ Minnesota hujusce Societatis, nobis commendatus est ut ad gradum honorarium Doctoris Medicinæ Chirurgiæque proveheretur: nos, igitur, Præsides, cæterique Socii Societatis Medicæ Reipublicæ Minnesota illum ad gradum honorarium Medicinæ Chirurgiæque Doctoris libentissime proverimus, eique omnia jura privilegia et honores ad istum gradum quoquomodo pertinentia, dedimus et concessimus.

In cujus rei majorem fidem et plenius testimonium, sigillo hujusce Societatis, Præsidisque et Scribæ chirographis hocce Diploma muniendum curavimus.

Datum, die — ante Kalendas Februarii, Anno Domini Millesimo octingentesimo — et Societatis.

PRÆSES.



} SOCII.

SCRIBA.

FORM OF DIPLOMA FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, WHEN
CONFERRED ON EXAMINATION, ADOPTED MAY 6TH. 1856.

SOCIETAS MEDICA REIPUBLICÆ MINNESOTA.

Legibus constituta, omnibus has Literas lecturis,

SALUTEM:

Quoniam A. B. vir ornatus et moribus inculpatus, qui omnibus studiis ad medicinæ et chirurgiæ usum scientiamque spectantibus animum fideliter intendit, et, arte medendi septem annos se tentavit, opinionibus hominum farentibus, nobis commendatus est ut ad gradum Doctoris Medicinæ Chirurgiæque proceheretur :

Notum sit quod placet nobis, auctoritate hacce societate collata, inquisitione ejus peritiæ diligentissima coram viris selectis et eruditis, secundum leges hujusce societatis, imprimis habita, supradictum A. B. titulo graduque Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ Doctoris adornare, eique omnia jura, privilegia et honores ad istum gradum pertinentia, dedere et concedere.

Cujus rei, hocce Diploma sigillo societatis nostræ, Præsidisque Sociorum et Scribæ chirographis ratum, testimonium sit.

Datum die ——— ante Kalendas Februarii Anno Domini Millesimo octingentesimo ——— et Locutatis.

PRÆSES.



} SOCII.

SCRIBA.

CHAPTER V.

ARTICLE I.

All elections for officers shall be at the annual meetings of the Society, and by ballot; and a majority of votes shall be required to determine a choice.

ARTICLE II.

The society shall ballot for each office separately; if no election is obtained on first canvass, the two highest shall be considered the candidates for the succeeding balloting; and when a choice is made, the persons chosen shall hold their office during the term of one year, and until others shall be elected.

ARTICLE III.

Nominations for candidates for election as honorary members of this society shall be made by one or more of the Fellows; two-thirds of the Fellows present concurring.

CHAPTER VI.

BOARD OF CENSORS AND EXAMINATIONS.

That the science of medicine may be respectable, the profession honorable, and the best interest of society promoted, the Medical Society of Minnesota have adopted the following rules and regulations for the government of their censors, and anticipate, with confidence, that they will be regularly practised, without respect to persons or circumstances.

§ 1. At each annual meeting of the Society, Censors shall be appointed, who shall continue in office one year, and until others are appointed (and the same may be re-appointed.) Any four Censors so appointed, shall have power to act in the examinations of applicants for license as the Board of Censors for the district in which they are located.

§ 2. Any Censor, whilst in office, shall have liberty to attend any examination had within his general district.

§ 3. The censors from each district society shall appoint, at their first meeting, a presiding Censor from their own body for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to keep a register of the names and places of residence of all candidates who shall have received certificates, record their own proceedings, and also to receive the fees for examinations, for which he shall be held accountable to the Society ; and, likewise, at each stated meeting of this Society to transmit and deliver to the treasurer thereof, the balance of cash in his hands, and to the Corresponding Secretary a true copy of the records he may have made, in order that the same may be laid before the Society. If he neglect to pay the Treasurer of this Society the balance of money in his hands, it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to make, in writing, a demand for said monies, and if he neglect to comply for the space of six months after such notice, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of such debt ; and the Presiding Censor so neglecting, shall not be eligible to any office of the Society for the term of two years. It shall be the duty of the Presiding Censor, whenever any candidate is rejected immediately to communicate to the President of this Society the name of such candidate and the time of rejection.

§ 4. If any censor shall neglect to attend at the time and place appointed for their meeting, without rendering satisfactory excuse to those who do attend, it shall be the duty of the Pre-

siding Censor to report said delinquent to the Society at its annual meeting ; and such penalty shall be inflicted as the Society may deem proper and expedient.

§ 5. If the constitutional number of Censors be not present, the District Society shall have power to supply all vacancies.

§ 6. *Candidates and their qualifications.* Every person presenting for examination shall have the following qualifications to entitle him to an examination by the censors of the Society.

1st. He shall be a person of sound mind, moral and temperate habits, and give satisfactory evidence of having arrived to the age of twenty-one years.

2nd. He shall satisfy the censors to whom he applies for examination—and it is hereby made their duty to require full and satisfactory evidence, by certificate—that he has studied with a regularly licensed physician or surgeon for four years ; that he has acquired a good English education, and attended at least one full course of medical lectures in some respectable college or university. But if he has obtained an Academical Diploma, then three years study, including a course of lectures, shall be sufficient. The said diploma must be presented to the Board as evidence of qualification.

3rd. Inquiry shall be made of the candidate whether any part of his time has been occupied in other avocations, and if so, it shall be discretionary with the Censors to allow the whole or any part of the time of such candidate's privilege.

§ 7. The Censors, being satisfied with the testimonials required in the preceding section, shall proceed to examine the applicant or applicants, carefully and impartially, on the subjects of *Materia Medica*, Pharmacy, Chemistry, Anatomy, Surgery, the practice of Physic and Midwifery ; they may, also, at their discretion, examine the applicant or applicants on such branches of knowledge usually comprised in a good English education, as they may think expedient ; and if he or they shall

exhibit a general acquaintance with each of the above subjects, and if upon a ballot (each member of the Censors voting) it shall appear that there are three votes in favor of sustaining the examination, the candidates shall be entitled to receive from the Censors a certificate with at least three approving signatures, in the following form, viz :—We, the subscribers, A. B., C. D., E. F., and G. H., Censors for the Medical Society of Minnesota appointed for ——— district ——— certify,

That L. M., of the County of ——— State of ——— a candidate for the practice of Physic and Surgery, has been duly examined, according to the rules and regulations of the Medical Society of Minnesota ; and being well satisfied with his attainments in the various branches of Medical and Surgical science, and of his moral character, do recommend him to the President of the Medical Society of Minnesota as a suitable person to receive a Diploma, authorizing him to practice as a Physician and Surgeon in Minnesota.

Given under our hands this ——— day of ——— at ———
Anno Domini, 18—.

A. B.	} Censors.
C. D.	
E. F.	
G. H.	

And every candidate shall be required to pay for this certificate the sum of fifteen dollars ; the receipt of which shall be endorsed upon the certificate by the Presiding Censor. And if any applicant shall neglect to receive his certificate for the space of six months after his examination, the same shall be null and void.

§ 8. When any person shall present to the President of the Medical Society of Minnesota a certificate duly executed, according to the preceding section, endorsed with the receipt of the examination fee, he shall be entitled to receive from the said Presi-

dent, under his hand and seal of the Society, a diploma, in the following form, viz :

To all to whom these presents shall come or may in anywise concern :

The President of the Medical Society of Minnesota sends greeting :

WHEREAS, Satisfactory testimony hath been exhibited to me of the good moral character of A. B., of the county of ———, and that he hath complied with the requirements of the laws of the Medical Society of Minnesota, regulating the license to practice Physic and Surgery;

Know ye, therefore, By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I do grant unto the said A. B., the privilege of practising Physic and Surgery in Minnesota, together with all the rights and immunities which usually appertain to Physicians and Surgeons.

In Witness Whereof, I have granted this Diploma, sealed with the seal of the Medical Society of Minnesota, and testified under my hand at ———, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ———.

{ L. S. }

PRESIDENT.

But if the president shall have satisfactory reason to doubt that the certificate is genuine, or that, in obtaining it, the provisions of the act of incorporation, or of the rules and regulations of the Medical Society of Minnesota, have been complied with, he may withhold the Diploma until the next regular meeting of the Society, when he shall submit the case for their decision.

§ 9. If any candidate, who has not pursued his studies in Minnesota, shall apply for examination, the same qualifications and

the same careful and impartial examination shall be required as in the case of students who shall have prosecuted their studies in Minnesota; and the Censors are required to be well satisfied, by certificate, that the same period of time has been occupied by the candidate in the pursuit of his studies; all candidates who receive certificates under the provisions of this section, shall pay the same fees and in the same manner as students of Minnesota.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

CHAPTER VII.

ON THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of Physicians to their Patients.*

SEC. 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he incurs in its discharge. These obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience, to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office: reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect and confidence.

SEC. 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician, should be treated with attention, steadiness and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbe-

cility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance, should ever be divulged by him, except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation is indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy, by courts of justice.

SEC. 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

SEC. 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give the friends of the patient timely notice of the danger, when it really occurs; and even the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming, when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the de-

pressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquility of the most resigned, in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words and the manner of the physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

SEC. 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to a fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary considerations.

SEC. 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult and protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

SEC. 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys, of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequence of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and even a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of Patients to their Physicians.*

SEC. 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom are enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties toward the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices to comfort, ease and health, for the welfare of

those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

SEC. 2. The first duty of the patient is, to select as his medical adviser, one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

SEC. 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible, to one physician—for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits and pre-dispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment, than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases: it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

SEC. 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physicians the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that the medical man is

under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

SEC. 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogations, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude the details of his own business, nor the history of his family concerns.

SEC. 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of a physician, should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions, as to their fitness, to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequences, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses, who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

SEC. 7. Patients should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician*, who is not attending him; and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician, without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success, when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

SEC. 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

SEC. 7. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should always avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

SEC. 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

CHAPTER VIII.

ON THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER,
AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.ART. 1.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

SEC. 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty, as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated position in which he finds it.

SEC. 2. There is no profession, from the members of which, greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, it is a duty which every physician owes alike to his profession and his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it, he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no medical man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head, may be essential to the well-being, and even the life of a fellow creature.

SEC. 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession, to

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resort to public advertisements, or private cards or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or to suffer such publications to be made—to invite laymen to be present at operations—to boast of cures and remedies—to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

SEC. 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such nostrums be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and, if mystery alone can give it value and importance, such craft either implies disgraceful ignorance, or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. 2.—*Professional services of Physicians to each other.*

SEC. 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives and their children, while under the parental care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician, afflicted with disease, is usually incompetent to judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent on each other, and kind offices and professional aid

should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice, on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, requests attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would not wish to incur.

ART. 3.—*Of the duties of Physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

SEC. 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such services should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglects his business, in quest of pleasure or amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates, the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

ART. 4.—*Of the duties of Physicians in regard to Consultations.*

SEC. 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultation the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and

this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practice from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by his association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

SEC. 2. In consultations, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised toward the physician having charge of the case.

SEC. 3. In consultations the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon, to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent: and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

SEC. 4. In consultation, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the

attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reason for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs, also, to the consulting physician, if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him, at the next consultation.

SEC. 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of the physicians when they are to hold consultations together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives, should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing* and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

SEC. 6. In consultation, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

SEC. 7. All discussions in consultation should be secret and confidential. Neither by word or manner, should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility

must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success, as well as the blame of failure.

SEC. 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinions of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of the case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third person should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his own judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

SEC. 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion, both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

SEC. 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no

hint or insinuation should be thrown out, which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practiced by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. 5—*Duties of Physicians in Cases of Interference.*

SEC. 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

SEC. 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made; no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of the disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

SEC. 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed, when from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

SEC. 4. A physician ought not to take charge of, or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly no-

tified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard to truth and probity will permit; for it often happens, that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

SEC. 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family physician is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the case of the patient to the latter, immediately on his arrival.

SEC. 6. It often happens, in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents or injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first one who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and unless his further attendance be requested, he should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

SEC. 7. When a physician is called to a patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

SEC. 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion, is to give advice adapted to present circumstances: to interfere no farther than is absolutely

necessary, with the general plan of treatment, to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

SEC. 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusive beneficent one, and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with, which might justly be claimed.

SEC. 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of mid-wifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—*Of Differences between Physicians.*

SEC. 1. Diversity of opinion, and opposition of interest may, in the medical, as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy, and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *court medical*.

SEC. 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed, in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject matter of such differences, nor the adjudication of the arbitrators, should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the persons concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of Pecuniary Acknowledgment.*

SEC. 1. Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgment* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the Profession to the Public.*

SEC. 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burthens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in matters especially appertaining to their professions, or on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions; in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, &c.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

SEC. 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests, and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poison, or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of medical jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a post-mortem examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

SEC. 3. There is no profession, by the members of which, eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed, than the medical, but justice requires, that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain public duties referred to in Sec. 1, of this chapter, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurances, or for analagous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privileges. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely given.

SEC. 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health, and even destruction of life, caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to

which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the Public to Physicians.*

Sec. 1. The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought, likewise, to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumption of ignorance and empiricism; to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education; and no longer to allow the statute books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians under liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORDERS.

1st. At the meetings of the Society, the President shall not leave the chair unless on some urgent occasion, nor speak to any question without first obtaining permission.

2nd. Every member in speaking shall rise in his place, and address the Chair, and shall not be interrupted while speaking, unless he be declared out of order—an appeal being made to the President.

3rd. If a member has spoken once in any debate, he shall not speak to the prevention of another who has not spoken and manifests a desire to speak; and no member shall speak more than twice on the same subject, without permission from the Chair.

4th. Every member, as soon as he has done speaking, shall sit down.

5th. A member shall not speak on any subject after the question is put, unless to move a reconsideration, and no vote shall be reconsidered at the same meeting by a smaller number than were present at its passing.

6th. A motion shall not be considered unless seconded, and shall, if required, be committed to writing, before any discussion or question can be taken, and in case of an equality of votes, the presiding officer shall decide.

7th. A member shall not nominate more than one person for the same committee, provided the first person nominated by him be chosen.

8th. The table of fees and rates of charging, as fixed and established by this society, shall be the criterion (whenever a standard is required) for regulating and determining pecuniary considerations, for professional services rendered by the members of this, and the several District Societies throughout Minnesota, in their respective locations. The table is subject to such alterations as each District Society may deem expedient for its own locality.

9th. No money can be drawn from the treasury unless by order of the Society, and certified by the President or presiding officer—except in the cases heretofore provided for.

10th. This society shall have control over the conduct of its own members; and in reference to the members of District Societies, shall exercise only appellate jurisdiction.

11th. Of the monies accruing from license fees, after defray-

ing the expenses of Censors, any part of the balance may be refunded to the District Societies in an equal ratio at each annual meeting; but no dividend shall be made to any district unless said district be represented by delegation.

12th. Faithfulness in the performance of duties, punctuality in attendance at appointed periods for transaction of business, deliberation and harmony in council, concert of plans and exertions, constitute the fundamental principles of associations for the promotion of general and important objects. It shall, therefore, be considered indecorous and unbecoming a member to decline or unfaithfully perform the duties assigned him, unless under circumstances of a peculiar nature, of which the Society shall always determine.

13th. It shall be the duty of the President, and of all other officers, who, in the discharge of their official duties, deliver addresses, or present reports upon subjects referred to them, either by the rules or by a vote of the society, to furnish the secretary, on the same or the next succeeding meeting, with a copy thereof, to be by him preserved among the archives of the society.

14th. No alteration of these By-laws shall be made, except the subject proposed shall have been submitted to the consideration of the society at a previous stated meeting, and the concurrence of three-fourths of the members present shall be necessary to ratify and confirm any amendment.

TABLE OF FEES,

And rates of charges for services in Medicine and Surgery, as agreed upon and established January 3rd, 1856, by the Medical Society of Minnesota for the government of its members.

Counsel fee or medical advice according to circumstances, from \$1 to \$5.

VISITS.

Each visit,	\$1	to	\$2
Each visit at night,	3		5
In both cases where the distance exceeds one mile, mileage is to be added at the rate of (\$1 per mile.)	1		
First visit and opinion by the consulted physician or surgeon exclusive of traveling expenses,	10		
Ditto, by the attending physician,	5		
Second visit by consulted physician,	2		
Ditto by attending physician,	2		
Each succeeding visit,	1		

OBSTETRICAL OPERATIONS.

Natural Labor,	\$10	to	\$25
Protracted do	25		50
Instrumental do	30		100

CHIRURGICAL OPERATIONS,

EXCLUSIVE OF VISITS AND TRAVELING CHARGES.

Phlebotomy,	\$1		
Arteriotomy,	3		
Extracting a tooth,	1		
Cutting an issue or introducing a seton,	2	to	3
Cupping with scarification,	1		8
Removing foreign bodies from the œsophagus,	5		10

WOUNDS.

First dressing of large, deep, incised or contused wounds (without suture) including unguents, &c	1	to	5
Each succeeding dressing,	1		
All sutures performed with the curved needle,	1		

LARGE SINUSES.

Opening large sinuses or abscesses and first dressing,	3	to	5
Each succeeding dressing,	1		

OPERATIONS ON THE HEAD.

Operation with the trepan,	25	to	50
Dressing each time,	1		
Couching or extracting cataract,	50		100
Cutting the iris, -	10		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dressing small cutaneous or superficial wounds, small ulcers and small abscesses,	\$1	
Opening small sinuses and abscesses,	1	to 2
Drawing off the urine with the catheter the first time,	2	10
Each succeeding time,	1	
Tapping the bladder,	10	50
Fistula lachrymalis,	10	15
Each dressing ditto,	1	
Extirpation of the eye,	50	100
Bronchotomy,	20	50
Extirpation of the tonsils,	25	50
Extraction of polypus of the nose,	10	50
Operation for hare lip,	10	50
Ditto for wry neck,	50	100
Each dressing in the preceding cases,	1	
Hydrocele, radical operation,	15	30
Ditto, palliative by puncture,	5	10
Castration of each testicle,	20	50
Each dressing ditto	1	
Phymosis and paraphymosis,	5	10
Each dressing ditto	1	
Paracentesis,	10	20
Fistula in ano with deep sinuses and long standing	25	50
Ditto small and recent,	10	20
Each dressing in such fistulas,	1	
Empyema,	50	100
Each dressing of Empyema,	1	
Extirpation of small encysted and cancerous tumors,	10	50

Each dressing ditto,	\$1	
Cutting for stone in the bladder,	50	to 100
Each dressing ditto	1	
Cutting for stone in the urethra,	10	30
Each dressing ditto	1	
For post mortem examinations, when ordered by Coroner,	100	
Examination per vaginum with speculum	5	10
“ lungs or heart stethoscope	5	10
Office consultation with prescription,	1	5
Simple gonorrhœa,	10	50
Syphilis,	25	75
Operation hæmorrhoids,	25	50

AMPUTATIONS.

Amputation at the shoulder or hip joint	100	to 200
Amputation of the breast,	50	100
Ditto, fore and back arm,	25	50
Each dressing ditto,	1	2
Amputation of the leg or thigh,	30	50
Each dressing for the first sixteen days after the preceding amputation,	2	
Each succeeding dressing,	1	
Amputation of fingers or toes, each,	5	15
Each dressing,	1	

ANEURISMS.

Operation for popliteal aneurism,	30	to 60
Ditto, femoral and inguinal ditto,	30	60
Ditto, carotid ditto,	30	100
Ditto, axillary ditto,	30	100
Ditto, aneurisms of hand or foot,	20	30

HERNIAE.

Reducing hernia,	\$10 to \$25	
Operation for bubonocoele, epiplocele and hernia femoralis, each	30	75
Each dressing ditto,	1	
Operation for exomphalos, hernia ventralis and scrotalis,	25	50
Each dressing ditto,	1	

FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.

Fracture of humerus, and dressings	20 to 35	
Fracture of cubit and dressings,	10	25
Simple fracture of the clavicle and dressings,	10	25
Simple fracture of the fore or back arm and dressing,	10	25
Dislocation or fracture of the wrist bones with necessary dressings,	10	25
Dislocation of the thigh bone, ditto,	20	100
Dislocation of knee, with dressings,	20	100
Dislocation or fracture of the patella, with dressings	20	50
Dislocation of ankle, with dressings,	20	50
Simple fracture of the thigh bone, with dressings,	20	30
Simple fracture of leg bone, with dressings,	20	
Dislocation or fracture of the fingers or toes, with ditto,	5	
Compound fractures of all kinds, one half more than simple, be- sides the daily dressings, to be charged at the rate fixed for large wounds, when the fracture is of the thigh, leg or arm.		
Other chirurgical cases not here mentioned, either to be proposed to the society for their decision, or to be charged as nearly to the tenor of this table as possible.		

MALFORMATIONS.

Operation for club foot,	\$25 to \$100
Operation for spina bifida,	25
Operation for imperforate anus,	15 50
Operation for imperforate vagina,	15 20

